

From the Globe, Aug. 16.

THE VETO.

The public anxiety in relation to a National Bank, will be relieved by the President's Message delivered to the Senate to-day, and now presented in our columns. We think that it decides the question of a Bank in any form for the present Presidential term, and that the friends of the Constitution may celebrate this veto as they did that of General Jackson, as a great deliverance from that fatal system of corruption which in course of time could not fail to make dollars, and not votes, sovereign in this country.

The message, it will be seen, confines the functions of any fiscal agent which may be established, to the legitimate purposes for which alone Congress has a right to provide in connection with the Treasury—for the collecting safe keeping and disbursing the public revenue. The President speaks a volume in this: "I will say that in looking to the powers of the Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, incidentally to regulate commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this Government of a bank of discount in the ordinary acceptance of the term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute these powers." We understand the incidental regulation of commerce and exchanges by the operations of the Treasury, as meaning only that which necessarily follows the action of the Government in performing the indispensable duty of the Treasury Department in relation to the revenue which ought, in every way, to be accommodated to all the public interests in every point on which it touches them. The message evidently would confine the faculties of the fiscal agent of the Government to the direct objects of the Department of the Government of which it formed a part, and would not confer on it any additional substantive power to regulate commerce, and exchanges, but would make the Government agency employed in its own specific duty, operate as advantageously as possible on those interests of community most intimately allied with it, viz: the commerce and exchanges of the Union.

In this the President directly reverses the Federal scheme. A National Bank of discount has for its principal object the creation and the lending of a national currency, by which it would supersede the currency of the Constitution. And instead of making the collecting, safe keeping and disbursing the public revenue the main scope of its action, the raising of revenue for its stockholders out of the public revenues as well as its own capital, would (apart from politics) be its great function. The collecting, safe keeping, and disbursing of public money would be a mere incident, or rather the mere means on which it would operate and divert from its legitimate objects, to compass its own. In a word, in making a National Bank to do the simple business of counting in and counting out the public money, and then surrendering to it the power of taxation, the faculty of lending, and of making the money of the nation by its issues, the nation in effect surrenders its sovereignty to have a very trivial function performed for it—and that taken out of the hands of an ordinary individual agent, every where found in all ages and all countries perfectly competent to it. Federalism fulfils the old saw about extravagance in this, as in other things—it kills an ox to make sauce for a pig.

There is another great point gained in the scope to which President Tyler limits any fiscal agency which may be established, by confining it to the execution of legitimate Government functions. He destroys the possibility of perpetuating any system which may be adopted by Congress under the pretext of "vested rights." When an agency is employed merely to collect, keep, and disburse the public money, it cannot be pretended that Congress cannot change, modify, or repeal at pleasure such fiscal machine, as circumstances may vary, and experience prove to be necessary. We shall hear no more of the Government, being contracted away to a corporation, and bound to submit to the abuses of such "chartered libertines," for twenty, or thirty, or fifty years, as these in power for the time being may choose to barter it, for the one or the other of these terms.

Besides the political blessing, this veto brings with it a moral, which we hope is pregnant with blessings for the future. It punishes home the most atrocious fraud ever attempted upon a nation. General Harrison and Mr. Tyler were selected as the candidates of the Bank party, because they were the solemnly pledged opponents of a National Bank on constitutional grounds. They were known to be so to the whole Federal party, and were so presented, for the votes of those opposed to the establishment of a Bank, and when they had attained power in part by the suffrages of those opposed to a Bank it was made manifest by Mr. Clay's bill, that the whole representative body of Federalism in Congress, contemplated the monstrous outrage of inducing the Chief Magistrate to violate his conscience—his pledges—his oath—to establish an institution, against which he was committed from his first appearance in public life, to his last, as a candidate for the second office of the Government. The Federal party have labored, night and day, to make the man on whom they have labored to confer the highest dignity, stand forth before the people, and all future generations, not as other men who have attained the first honor of the Republic—not as a President—but as an impostor.

The Federal Representatives in Con-

gress, and their leader, (Mr. Clay,) have nothing to plead in palliation of the shocking sacrifice they would make of Mr. Tyler as a man and a public functionary, or to cover the depraved motives which prompted to pursue such purpose. They not only knew what Mr. Tyler's opinions were before he was elected, but since, in his first message, he not only intimated his own, but proclaimed that the opinions of the people had been again and again declared against a Bank—and yet they have pressed upon him and demanded his consent to the establishment of a National Bank in the most odious and objectionable form ever fashioned in this or any other country.

We make our acknowledgments to Mr. Tyler for this act of deliverance. If he maintains his position firmly, he will ever be acknowledged a public benefactor. We care not what he has for a fiscal agent, or whether he has any fiscal agent; so that whatever management is instituted, it is confined in its powers simply to the business of the Treasury; and no pretext given to place it beyond the reach of the people, under the abused principle of "vested rights or contracts." We hold that the rights of the people and the Government cannot be contracted away—but for the peace of the country we rejoice that the President excludes, as we understand his veto, the possibility of its application as formerly, to any system of management of the finances which may be instituted, by excluding all private connection or partnership with the public agency, and holding it strictly and simply to the discharge of public trust.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Aug. 17, 1841.

The mail contractors may now rest in peace, for a bill was reported this morning making appropriations for the Post Office Department to extricate it from existing difficulties. It was twice read and committed.

Alas for the Bankrupt Bill! On motion of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, it was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 110—nays 97. Were I a party politician, I could give you a clue to this matter, but as I am strictly neutral, your readers must draw their own conclusions.

Nothing else was done by the House after this, and amidst a general buzz of surprise, an adjournment took place.

In the Senate the seats in both galleries were occupied by a dense mass of brothers and sisters of humanity, anxious to hear what was to be said about the Bank bill.

Well, after some talk about the British movements in the Oregon Territory, and the necessity of moving them out, the hour of twelve arrived.

Here a general whisper was heard, of "I wonder who will speak first on the Bank bill? Mr. Clay, I suppose."

But to the disappointment of all, its consideration was again postponed until to-morrow, the whig Senators not having hitherto been able to agree upon any plan of operations.

Those who were wedging themselves towards the doors, not being able to hear a word, did not know of the postponement; while those inside not caring to hear any thing else debated, tried to squeeze themselves out. It could not be done, however, for those outside thought the Bank debate was going on, and would not retreat an inch. When they discovered their error they flew off like people escaping from the cholera.

The bill providing for a distribution of the proceeds from the Public Lands, was next taken up as the order of the day.

Aug. 18.

In the House this morning, the vote by which the Senate Bankrupt bill had been laid on the table, was re-considered. The majority on the re-consideration was 13. About three hours were then taken up in a call of the House, and in taking the yeas and nays on various privileged motions after two, the bill was passed by a vote of 111 to 106. There was but one amendment, which provides that the bill shall not go into operation before February next. The bill as amended was then sent to the Senate for its concurrence in the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the bill for re-chartering the Banks of this District, was then taken up in committee of the whole. After some debate it was reported to the House with an amendment authorizing the Banks to issue notes of any denomination between five and ten, and ten and twenty dollars.

The amendment of the committee was then agreed to, and the bill passed. Of course the amendment has to be concurred in by the Senate.

In the Senate, the consideration of the veto of the President to the Bank bill, was again postponed until to-morrow.

After some debate on the Distribution bill, it was temporarily laid aside, for the purpose of considering the amendment of the House to the Bankrupt bill. After some debate of rather a factious character, between Messrs. Walker and Buchanan, about the latter having a hard heart, (being a bachelor) the amendment was concurred in. So it only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This will be important news.

It is said that the passage of the Bankrupt bill was the result of a compromise made in caucus last evening, and that we are to have a Bank after all, established in accordance with the views of the President.

There is a rumor of an approaching duel between a certain member of Congress from Kentucky, and a gentleman from that State, who was formerly an officer of the U. S. army. I have not been able to learn the particulars.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 20.

Mr. Sergeant, Chairman of the Committee on the Currency, reported to the House a new bill, in reference to the collection, keeping and disbursement of the Public Money.

The bill in its details and restrictions is the same as the bill disapproved by the President. The difference are as following:

The name of the new Institution is to be "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

The capital to be \$21,000,000, instead of \$30,000,000—\$14,000,000, to be owned by subscribers, and \$7,000,000, by the United States—\$14,000,000, may hereafter be added to the capital of \$21,000,000.

Instead of Branches the Bank is to have agencies established wherever the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper, or the mother Bank may choose to establish with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. A state Bank may be a Branch, or an Agent—or any number of individuals may be an Agency of the Bank.

Nothing is said of assent or dissent—nothing about discounts. The Corporation is to have power to deal exclusively in Foreign Bills of Exchange, or in Bills of Domestic Exchange drawn on one State or Territory and payable in another.

The word Corporation is used in the Bill throughout, instead of Bank.

These are the main features of the Bill.

It was read and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Cin. Gaz.

From the Statesman.

FAR ENOUGH AHEAD!

We have just been presented with the following "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" handbill.

—commotion, motion, motion,
Our city through, &c.

Ten o'clock is past, and no gathering of the Bank class yet. The vetoists talk of getting up a meeting to-night. Well, go ahead—it will be a large one, "without distinction of party."

WHIGS!

TO THE RESCUE!!!

John Tyler has turned traitor to your cause? He has put his veto upon the expressed will of your immediate Representatives! He has set up his dictatorial edict as the law of the land, against the known will of those who elected him!—TURN OUT, then, and let the Dictator know that you are not slaves. Let us MEET AT THE ENGINE HOUSE, at 10 o'clock this morning, and place our seal of reprobation upon this would-be despot.

MANY WHIGS.

Friday morning, Aug. 19.

P. S. The meeting mentioned above has been held, and a committee of five appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Market house this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The committee consists of J. Ridgeway, Esq., Dr. Wood, Col. Swayne, Mr. Lazell and Capt. John Duffley. An ineffectual attempt, was made to appoint Col. Sloane and Wm. Miner on the committee, but their names were withdrawn on the cry of "no office holders in the committee" being raised.

Dr. Wood read the message, and denounced it as the lowest and vilest demagoguism, and for its author, he boldly avowed that the whigs would make his seat so hot, that he could not stand it.

Petitions from all parts of the Union, would drive him into retirement, and his place would be filled by one who would bow to the will of the people. Tremendous applause followed this announcement, and the question was about being taken on an adjournment to the Market House, when Mr. Shields proposed Stewart's Grove as a substitute, alleging as a reason, that the meeting this afternoon would be the largest ever held in Franklin county, (very doubtful, indeed.)

Many whigs are taking a firm stand for the veto, and thus goes the whig party.

The friends of the veto hold a meeting this evening, at the Old Court House.

N. B. All the poles in this city, erected in honor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," were cut down this morning. *Vive la bagatelle!!!*

From the Hartford Times.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

This sore upon the country, is allowed to remain, and but few editors and public men have the nerve to exhibit the thing in its true light. It costs the government about \$130,000 annually to support this School. Each Cadet is paid \$28 per month and found. And what class of our citizens is it that receives the benefit of this gratuity? Certainly not the most deserving—the ambitious, the energetic, though penniless, young men; but the children of the rich, and those who from the official stations, have influence in procuring their sons a berth in this institution, where they will be fed and nurtured from the public crib. Henry Clay has educated two or three of his sons at West Point; a portion of the Harrison family has been educated there—as have been the sons of other men of like stamp; and it is too often the case, that these students, after finishing their education which they obtain as a gratuity from the Government, and for obtaining which they are paid \$20 a month, retire in idleness, and dissolute habits. The country receives no benefit from their services. We

say let this stain upon the body politic, so incongenial with the spirit of our institutions, be wiped out, and let the stations of honor and trust, in our army and navy, be filled with men, whose ambition, talents, energy, and moral worth, are a guarantee that their duties will be well discharged. Then promotion will depend upon merit.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, AUGUST 31, 1841.

THE CONVENTION.

The reader is referred to another column for the proceeding of the Democratic County Convention held at this place on Wednesday last. The meeting was well attended, and harmoniously conducted. It was not a convention of office seekers; but the mass were of the bone and sinew of the county, who seek not office; who regard office-holders as their agents, and whose greatest anxiety is that those best qualified to represent their principles and protect their interests, should be nominated!

Gen. McCLANAHAN, the nominee for Representative, has been long and favorably known by many of our citizens as a staunch democratic Farmer. It is sufficient to say that those who know him best, praise him most, and have entire confidence in his will and ability to faithfully represent the people of the county in the Legislature.

Mr. THOMAS MEFFORD, is a worthy mechanic, honest and well qualified to fill the office of Treasurer.

Mr. MICHAEL PINDALL, the nominee for Commissioner, is a farmer and a good citizen, and will make a faithful public officer.

D. G. DEVORE, Esq. is nominated for Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Devore is well known to the citizens of Brown County. He is ranked among the first lawyers in this judicial District, and no one will question his ability to give general satisfaction in discharging the duties of the office for which he is nominated.

Here, then, is a strong ticket, which can hardly fail to receive the united support of the Democracy of the county, and be triumphantly elected.

We have heard from the convention at Fayetteville. Gen. JAMES LOUDON was almost unanimously nominated for Senator. Gen. Loudon is well known in this county as an intelligent and highly worthy man, of sound political principles and well qualified to represent the people of this Senatorial district in the upper branch of the Legislature. He has heretofore satisfactorily represented this county in the House of Representatives, and will now carry with him the experience there acquired as a legislator.

GEN. McCLANAHAN—ABOLITIONISM, &c.

The Ripley Telegraph says that "Gen. McClanahan took an active part, and was most zealous in procuring signers to the petition praying the Legislature to charter the Red Oak Seminary—he carried the petition to Columbus, and put it into the hands of the member of this county, and we suppose, urged him to push it through."

Gen. McClanahan was at the convention in this place on Wednesday last, and in consequence of reports of the above import that had been put into circulation, he stated what he had to do with the Red Oak petition. We were not present at the time, but are informed by those who heard him, that he said he was last winter about to go to Columbus on business, and was requested by a neighbor to carry a letter to Mr. Dunham; which he promised to do. The letter was left at his house before he started, and proved to be the petition. He took it along as he had promised, and delivered it to Mr. Dunham.—This we understand is all that he did with the petition. We are informed that he also stated that he did not belong to any abolition society, nor entertain political abolition principles. This statement is corroborated by many of his neighbors, whom we have heard speak on the subject.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.

On the first of last week, Mr. David Crawford, Post-Master of this place was superceded, as usual, without having any charges preferred against him by the Department. So far as we can learn, Mr. Crawford had performed his duties with unusual accuracy; but it was inconsistent with the policy adopted by the Clay dynasty that he should continue to hold Democratic principles and an office under Government at the same time; and he was therefore required to give up the latter. James Allen, Esq. is his successor.

"TYLER TOO!"

Soon after the receipt of the veto at Russellville, in this county, some of the leading whigs collected together, got up an effigy of President Tyler, hung it up by the neck, then shot it, and afterwards burnt it. Thus fared the man who was nominated, as the whigs now say, to catch Virginia votes. But they lost Virginia and caught a veto. As they are very fond of songs, we would suggest to them the following old epitaph, as appropriate after the death of their favorite Bank bill.

"We digged a pit, we digged it deep,
We digged it for our brothers;
But for our sin, we did fall in,
The pit we digged for 'others.'"

DISORDERLY RIOT.—On the night after the veto message was transmitted to the Senate, a mob of Bankites collected in Washington, and went to the President's house, where they gathered in the portico and commenced hooting, hissing &c. much to the annoyance and alarm of the inmates; and then departed without having been interrupted by the whig police of the city. On the following night, not satisfied with the meanness of their insulting conduct, they again went to the President's house and besmeared the doors with filth. These are rare times indeed, when a President of the United States is thus insulted for acting within his constitutional sphere.

ABOLITION CONVENTION.—

Agreeably to request, we publish in another column the proceeding of the abolition convention held at Sardinia on the 13th instant. It may not be improper here to state our opinion and what we believe to be the opinion of every true democrat on the subject of abolitionism. As friends of the Union, we believe that to interfere with the institutions of other States is to wage a direct war against the Constitution and Union. We believe that the preservation of the Union is necessary for the maintenance of our independence; & that a secession would render us liable to become a mere colony of Great Britain, whose object in agitating the question of abolitionism cannot be misunderstood by any unprejudiced mind. When she shall have rendered us as subject as are the millions of oppressed and starving Hindoos, among whom she has quartered her standing armies, then will the most incredible become convinced of her motives. We believe that the Union was formed only for mutual protection and commerce; that each State is independent and sovereign within its respective limits for all other purposes, and that the citizens of another state have not only no more right to interfere with her internal regulations than with those of Canada or any of the West India islands, but that the faith implied by the constitution forbids such interference.

If this view be correct, the efforts of the abolitionists tend to subvert our own independence, without bettering the condition of the blacks of the south.

THE ELECTIONS.—In the Indiana Legislature there will be a democratic majority on joint ballot. The Senate is about equally divided. In the House, a democratic majority of from five to ten. In Tennessee, where the whig majority last fall was over 12,000 the whig majority is now only three or four thousand, and the legislature is nearly equally divided. In Alabama, there is also a great democratic gain. At this rate, there will not be a federal state left at the expiration of the four years of whig misrule.

JOHN H. BLAIR, Esq.,

was last week appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County. So this long vexed question is settled. "All's well that ends well."

FIRE IN AUGUSTA, Ky.—

On the morning of the 20th inst, the Carding Factory of M. Sells & Co. and their Gunshop adjoining, were consumed by fire.—The loss of the owners is estimated at \$3000; and the amount of wool and rolls consumed is estimated at about \$1200.—Total estimated loss, \$4200. It is supposed there was a match put in a large bunch of wool the evening before. A large pile of wool got completely on fire before discovered; and in a few minutes after the fire was discovered, the whole building was in flames. No insurance.

WEST UNION INTELLIGENCER.—

We have received the first number of a neutral paper, of respectable appearance, bearing the above title, and published at West Union, in Adams county, by Mr. S. P. Drake.

It won't do, Mr. Democratic Standard. You may circulate as many false reports as you choose—but your efforts to divide the whigs this fall will be labor in vain. Your remarks last week about the Russellville Convention, only verify the old saying that "the world" (and especially the lococo portion of it) "is dreadfully given to lying."—Ripley Telegraph.

We must give the editor of the Telegraph the credit of using plain language; but we cannot give him the credit of manliness for insinuating what he dare not assert. Of course he alludes to our assertion that Mr. Dunham's course last winter was disapproved by many of the most intelligent whigs, who have declared they would not again vote for him. This assertion was not made by us without good authority; and since it was made, we have heard of more such declarations of whigs to back it. We are perfectly willing to repeat the assertion; and we cannot acknowledge the Telegraph editor's ability to deny its truth, without subjecting himself to the epithets he has thoughtlessly (no doubt) applied to us.

The editor of the Ripley Telegraph

boasts of having issued the veto message "nearly a week before it came out in either of the Georgetown papers." It was issued from the Telegraph office on Sunday; and on the next day from the Standard office. How many days are there in a week, Mr. Telegraph? Just look into an almanac, if you can find one; and after you have ascertained, read the paragraph we have quoted above from your paper. Perhaps your good sense will suggest to you some appropriate alterations of the article.

It is said that the accounts of the contemplated negro insurrection at the south have greatly overrated the extent of the conspiracy, as it was confined to a few slaves.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the Democratic citizens of Brown county assembled at Georgetown on Wednesday the 25th inst, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next October election.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. NATHAN ELLIS President and BENJAMIN EVANS Esq. as Secretary.

On Motion, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That there be a committee appointed by the voters present from each Township to consist of two members from each township; whose duty it shall be to report to this meeting the names of suitable persons as candidates to fill the different offices at the next October election: And also to report the names of two suitable persons for each township as delegates to attend the Senatorial convention to be held at Fayetteville on Saturday the 28th instant.

In pursuance of of this resolution, the following committees were appointed to report the names of candidates:

UNION—Wm. K. Butt and Eli Collins.
HUNTINGTON—Don Reed and W. West.
BYRD—W. Sellman and Sam'l Pickrell.
EAGLE—Hugh C. Miller and J. Rice.
WASHINGTON—Huston Barr.

FRANKLIN—Mich'l Pindall and L. Ball.
PLEASANT—V. Crabb and W. Shields.
LEWIS—Wm. Martin and Job Egbert.
CLARK—Wm. Downing and Wm. Neal.
PIKE—J. Redman and Sam'l Wardlow.
STERLING—R. McClain and M. Pickelheimer.

PERRY—Wm. Boyle and W. P. Allen.
SCOTT—John Ristine and Lyman Van Meter.

GREEN—Jesse Truitt and Thomas Sroufe.

The committees, after retiring a short time, reported the following candidates:

For Representative,
JOHN McCLANAHAN.

For Treasurer,
THOMAS MEFFORD.

For Commissioner,
MICHAEL PINDALL.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
DAVID G. DEVORE.

The report was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the Senatorial convention at Fayetteville.

Union—David McElroy and Wm. Norris.

Huntington—John Cochran and B. Evans.

Byrd—Newton A. Devore and Lambert Nowland.

Jackson—Wm. Sellman and W. Campbell.

Eagle—John Rice and Hugh C. Miller.

Franklin—Augustus Street and Joshua Mefford.

Pleasant—John Allen and Artois Bloom.

Lewis—John Wylie and Ephraim Smith.

Clark—Wm. Dowdney and Benjamin Applegate.

Pike—Vincent Brown and James Redman.

Sterling—Moses Pickelheimer and Nathan Levensgood.